

winter. Mr. Moss cross-examined, asking:

"When was Inspector Thompson admitted?"

"For ten days after he came to the hospital," said Dr. Carter.

Father Thomas F. Lynch of St. Jerome's Church in Flatbush, was another character witness. He has known Mr. Walsh for nine and a half years.

"What is Mr. Walsh's reputation for integrity?" asked Mr. O'Neil.

"Good," replied the witness.

Then came Mr. Patrick F. O'Hare of the Church of St. Anthony of Padua, Flatbush. He thought Mr. Walsh's reputation was excellent.

"I think I met you before," said Mr. O'Hare, on cross-examination, and Mr. O'Hare bowed.

"Yes," went on Mr. Moss. "You were a character witness for Charles H. Ryan, weren't you? That's all."

Archibald McLean, Chief Engineer of the Bridge Department, had very kind words for Mr. Walsh and escaped cross-examination. Then Mr. Stanchfield called Lieut. John McDermott of the West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street station, and, showing him the better, said:

"I call your attention to Dec. 25, 1912. In this year's handwriting there of Capt. Walsh Thompson?"

"Yes," answered McDermott.

The State conceded the point, and Mr. Stanchfield told the jury:

"Thompson, at 11 A. M., on Dec. 25, 1912, left on a five-day vacation."

It was in this period that Sipp was sent out of the State's jurisdiction.

Then the lawyer called Thomas C. McGovern, clerk of the Liberty House, Liberty, N. Y., and the examination ran:

Q. Have you the hotel register?

A. Yes.

THOMPSON AT LIBERTY HOTEL

DEC. 27 TO DEC. 31, 1912.

Q. From the 27th day of December, 1912, do you know where Thompson was?

A. Yes. He arrived at the hotel on Dec. 27.

Q. Where was the cash book of the hotel?

A. Yes.

Q. Can you tell from it when Thompson left?

A. Yes. He left on Dec. 31.

Q. Did you not cross-examine Mr. Moss?

A. Yes. Mr. Mulvihill was called by Mr. Stanchfield.

Q. Where was your business?

A. I'm a City Marshal.

Q. Do you know George A. Sipp?

A. Yes.

Q. Was he the proprietor of one time of the Central Hotel, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Third avenue?

A. Yes.

Q. Had you ever seen Sipp there?

A. Yes. On one occasion, the latter part of November, Sipp said: "This dirty Irish Sweeney has closed me up. He let me stand \$100 to fix his place up. He says what my business was. Now he wants his money back."

Q. When did you see him next?

A. I saw him on Dec. 13 or 14.

Q. What did he say about Sweeney?

A. He said he'd send his last dollar to "get" Sweeney. He didn't care how long it took.

Q. Sipp had sworn to never make any more remarks in relation to Sweeney.

Mr. Moss cross-examined:

Q. You had seen Sweeney?

A. Yes. I've spoken to him about three times in my life.

SAID SIPP DECLARED HAYES WAS BEHIND SWEENEY.

The name of Tammany Leader and former Sheriff Nicholas J. Hayes was brought in by Mulvihill, who said Sipp had told him he thought Hayes had an interest in the Harlem House and was behind Sweeney in the effort to shut down Sipp's Central House.

Mulvihill's assistant, Sydney Hochmader, testified that he had overheard Sipp's conversation with Mulvihill. That Samuel Carter, once chauffeur for the Walshes, took the stand. Alfred Tilly questioned him.

Q. You worked for Capt. Walsh?

A. Yes.

Q. When did you leave his employ?

A. Three weeks ago.

Q. Did you get a subpoena to the Grand Jury about three months ago?

A. Yes.

Q. Did Mrs. Nellie Walsh talk to you about the testimony you were to give?

A. Yes.

Q. What was it?

A. Mrs. Walsh on the stand denied that she had instructed Carter to testify falsely.

Justice Seabury refused to allow this line of questioning on the ground that it was a purely collateral matter, aside from the main issue. Mr. Stanchfield called Mr. Stanchfield to Mr. Tilly's aid and for several minutes quoted law to Justice Seabury, who stuck to his ruling.

SWEARS WALSH, NOT SWEENEY, SENT FOR HARTIGAN.

Lieut. Thomas F. Walsh (no relative of ex-Capt. Walsh) was called. He was under Capt. Walsh in the East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street station last December. The examination ran:

Q. Did you call on the Captain at his home on Dec. 27?

A. Yes. About 1:30 o'clock.

Q. Did you talk about Hartigan?

A. Yes.

Q. What did he say?

A. He said I would send Hartigan to see him. I did so.

Q. How did you send word to Hartigan?

A. Through Patrolman J. M. McDermott.

Walsh's testimony was designed to show that Sweeney had not sent Hartigan to Capt. Walsh.

District Attorney Whitman got from the witness that he hadn't told any one about this till March 1, when he told Alfred Tilly, Sweeney's counsel.

Mr. Whitman, pointing at Walsh, obtained this admission: that while nearly all the men of the world knew it, he hadn't realized that the question involved in Hartigan's trial at Headquarters and later in court was who had sent him to Walsh. The lieutenant said he did not remember the matter to Mr. Tilly until the lawyer asked him about it.

Q. You want this jury to believe that Sweeney said: "Walsh, when you call a visit to Mr. Walsh and he should call you as one policeman out of 10,000 to ask you if you had sent Hartigan to ex-Capt. Walsh?"

Walsh said he did and Mr. Whitman laughed.

Mr. Stanchfield brought out that Mr. Tilly had been closing the case of Walsh's father, as the Lieutenant

called on business. He also got from Walsh:

"Mr. Tilly asked me if I had sent Hartigan to Walsh, because Hartigan had told him such was the case."

Mr. Whitman produced a transcript of Mr. Walsh's testimony at the Supreme Court, showing that Walsh had been asked the same questions then and had said that he didn't know how Tilly had come to ask him. Walsh became confused and angry under cross-examination and pointed his finger at Mr. Whitman, who threatened:

"Answer my question, and remember you are not in your station house now."

Patrolman McDonald, the messenger, corroborated Lieut. Walsh's story of sending him, though he could not remember the date.

Miss Martha W. Mundorf, sister of Hartigan's wife, testified that she was at Hartigan's home on Sunday, Dec. 23. She identified McDonald as the messenger with whom Hartigan had left, saying he was going to the station house.

Mr. Stanchfield called William H. Tait, who saw Thompson at Liberty Dec. 23. William J. Intemann testified he had seen Thompson at Liberty Dec. 23 and 24.

SWEARS THOMPSON WAS HIS QUEST AUG. 4 TO SEPT. 27, 1909.

Mr. Stanchfield then produced his second promised alibi for Thompson. William J. McGarr testified that Thompson had been at his house at Liberty from Aug. 4 to Sept. 27, 1909, a period when Walsh says he paid him graft.

P. S. Tracey was called by Mr. Smith as a character witness for Sweeney. He knew nothing but good of the former Inspector and was not cross-examined.

John Mulligan, also called as a character witness for Sweeney, raised a laugh in which Court and jury joined when he said, angrily:

"No, no. Not 7-12."

Mr. Smith had suggested that he was seventy-seven years old.

Then came George W. Young, secretary to Deputy Police Commissioner Dougherty. He said how Dougherty ordered the arrest of Sipp. His testimony was designed to show that Sweeney had not persecuted Sipp, but had been acting under orders.

Patrick J. Gaynor, a neighbor of Thompson, said he had known him for twenty years.

"Have you known him or his wife to use automobiles?" asked Mr. Stanchfield, but Mr. Moss objected and was sustained.

Thomas H. Lehman was another character witness for Thompson, and Mr. Stanchfield called John A. Galvin, who said he had heard Sipp say of Sweeney:

"After me going to Albany and getting a license, which no one thought I could get, then I said: 'Sweeney is going to shut me up.'"

Mr. Moss developed that Galvin had a brother who is a policeman. Galvin said his brother was not on Sweeney's staff.

Moss TESTIFY THOMPSON SAW ONLY WIFE AND SLEVIN.

Miss Catherine Moss, a nurse in St. Vincent's Hospital in the autumn of 1909, was called by Mr. Stanchfield. She recalled Thompson's stay there while she attended him as a nurse. Mr. Stanchfield asked:

"Do you recollect whether he had any visitors?"

"No one except his wife," the witness said.

Walsh had sworn he twice paid Thompson graft while the latter was in the hospital.

"You nursed a great many persons, haven't you?" asked Mr. Moss on cross-examination.

"Yes."

"You had no reason to charge your mind with Mr. Thompson's affairs?"

"No, sir."

"And if he had been well enough to see some one and a visitor had come in, you wouldn't recall it, would you?"

"I might."

Mr. Stanchfield brought out that visitors had been forbidden in the most serious period of Thompson's illness.

Miss Antonia Rosario, Thompson's night nurse, testified she had received orders that no visitors were to be allowed except Mrs. Thompson, but this order did not apply when Thompson grew better.

Miss Marzelle, who kept the books of the hospital, said they showed no one but Mrs. Thompson and Hugh Slevin, a relative, had visited Thompson.

Lieut. Edward F. McNally brought to the stand a blotter of the Sixth Inspection District. Mr. Stanchfield asked him to read an entry showing Thompson had reported sick on June 31, 1909, and on Sept. 29, 1909 he had reported again for duty. McNally said Inspector George F. Tilly was in charge of the district from June 31 to July 30, 1909. He was not cross-examined.

HAYES DENIES DISORDERLY PERSONS BELONGED TO CLUB.

There was a murmur of surprise in the court room as Mr. Stanchfield called for Nicholas J. Hayes. Meantime Mr. Stanchfield had Lieut. Michael Tierney show from the blotter of the Sixth Inspection District that Thompson had been on sick leave throughout the summer of 1909.

Hayes was mentioned in to-day's testimony as having been suspected by Sipp of backing Sweeney's efforts to drive him out of business. Mr. Stanchfield examined him.

Q. The statement has been made here that Sweeney took police steps against Sipp's Central House at your direction. Did you ever make any request to Sweeney concerning this house?

A. I did not.

Q. Did you have any interest in the Harlem Hotel or any hotel in that neighborhood?

A. I did not.

Mr. Moss cross-examined.

Q. Do you know the man who owns the hotel?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you know any of the former owners?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you have a great many dive keepers and crooks in your association with whom you associated?

A. No, sir.

Mr. Moss named ten or more places in Harlem known to old residents as dives of the lowest repute, and asked Hayes if he knew their owners.

Q. How many of them were members of your association?

A. I never knew any of them.

It was an uncomfortable fifteen minutes for the former Sheriff, whose eyes

SENORA DI VIGIL, WHO WAS KICKED OUT OF TAXI BY CUBAN.



Senora di Vigil, who was kicked out of taxi by Cuban.

What happened to Angel Perez di Camino, chancellor of the Cuban Consulate when he was arraigned in West Side Police Court to-day before Magistrate Kernochan filled him with distress. First he was held in \$500 bail on a charge of simple assault preferred by Senora Maria Zancana Viuda di Vigil, the beautiful young widow from Havana whom he kicked out of a taxicab in Central Park West Thursday night when she refused his advances.

Then he was held in \$500 bail on a charge of simple assault preferred by Edward C. Nagle, chauffeur of the taxicab, and this was most distasteful to Camino, for Nagle broke his right hand hitting the Cuban chancellor on the jaw. Finally Policeman Walter Rose tried to have Camino held on a charge of disorderly conduct, but Magistrate Kernochan ruled that the two charges of assault should suffice to hold the Cuban.

Senora di Vigil was in court, accompanied by friends. She wore about \$10,000 worth of diamond jewelry and glittered like an iceberg.

Through an interpreter Senora di Vigil said she was the widow of a Spanish tenor who was killed by a stray bullet in the City of Mexico during the insurrection in March. She came to New York from Havana fifteen days ago to see her young son, who is in school here, and as it was her first visit she brought a letter from Maria Garcia Kohly, Secretary of the Department of Public Instruction in Cuba, commending her to the care and protection of Cuban Consul General Recotort. She took a room in the home of Frederico Lagone at No. 20 West One Hundred and Twenty-third street.

GAVE HIM \$200 FOR EXPENSES TO SEE SIGHTS.

A few days ago she presented her letter to the Consulate. The Consul General turned her over to Camino and instructed that young man to look after her. It was the desire of the Senora to see the sights of the city and Camino volunteered to act as her guide. He called for her Thursday evening and she handed him \$200 to defray the expenses of the evening.

Testimony descriptive of the terrific thrash of Camino began here. He took the Senora to dinner, and in course of that meal drank two cocktails and all but one glass of a quart of champagne. After dinner he took the Senora to the Century Theatre, and after the show he took her to a restaurant in Columbus Circle.

Camino ordered two cocktails. The Senora wouldn't drink her cocktail so Camino put it away with his own and ordered two more, which he also surrounded. Then he assimilated a couple of highballs and announced that he would take the Senora to Maxim's.

By that time Camino was somewhat demonstrative, but the Senora was asked to leave him. At Maxim's Camino ordered two big dinners, and the Senora refused to eat. He stored both meals in his capacious interior, together with six cocktails and three quarts of champagne. Then, at the urgent solicitation of the Senora, Camino placed her in a taxicab and climbed in after her, in the mean time lifting his voice in song.

THREW HER BAG TO ATTRACT TAXI DRIVER.

As the taxicab rolled up Central Park West, Camino became affectionate. The Senora defended herself as best she could until fright and shock impelled her to throw her shopping bag through the front glass of the car to attract the attention of the chauffeur, who swung the taxi to the curb and stopped.

Senora di Vigil opened the door and Camino kicked her out. Following his great Camino started to kick her again when Nagle interfered and broke his hand on the gentlemanly Cuban's countenance. Following this policeman arrived and arrested Camino, who threatened the revenge of the Cuban government when he was locked up in a cell. However, he soon fell asleep on the floor. Camino was represented by counsel in court to-day. Counsel said Camino would soon furnish the required \$5,000 bail. Senora di Vigil promised the Magistrate that she would remain in New York to appear as prosecuting witness against Camino when he is arraigned for trial in the Court of Special Sessions.

ROBINSON, MERCERSBURG BOY, BEATS SPRINT RECORD.

STATE COLLEGE, Pa., May 2.—Robinson, a Mercersburg Academy sprinter, is to-day credited with a new world's record, the 220 yard dash in 29.4 seconds, made in the intercollegiate meet here. Five timekeepers caught the figure, and engineers are to-day measuring the distance to further verify the record. Robinson also ran 100 yards in 12.4, equalling the record.

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GALLANT CUBAN HELD FOR KICKING SENORA IN TAXI

Chancellor of Consulate Sorely Distressed When Asked to Get \$1,000 Bail.

SPENT FRIEND'S \$250.

Woman Swears She Gave Di Camino Money Before They Started Out.

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CALIFORNIA SENATE PASSES ALIEN BILL; BRYAN GOES HOME

Anti-Jap Measure May Reach Governor To-Night, but He Will Not Hurry Signing.

TO WAIT FOR WILSON.

Johnson Will Give President "Reasonable" Time to Make Any Protests.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., May 2.—Secretary Bryan's mission to California is ended. Without waiting for the Assembly to take action on the anti-alien land holding bill he will leave Sacramento for the East at 5:05 this afternoon by way of Los Angeles.

What observations the Secretary has to make on his visit will be contained in his report to the President; he had nothing to say of it here. Mr. Bryan will hurry to Washington without interruption, accepting no invitations to make stops on the way. At Tucson, Ariz., he expects to be joined by his son for a brief stay.

In the midst of his preparations for leaving Sacramento Secretary of State Bryan sent word at noon to Gov. Johnson and the presiding officers of the two houses of the Legislature asking for another conference at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

Gov. Johnson is expected to have in his hands to-night an alien bill barring Japanese and other aliens ineligible to citizenship from the ownership of land in California. He has agreed to delay signing the bill until opportunity shall be given for hearing whatever protests President Wilson may desire to make. In the Governor's own words, this delay will cover a "reasonable time," probably not more than ten days, certainly not more than thirty.

Although the act is designed to exclude all aliens ineligible to citizenship, it is drawn in conformity with treaty obligations and guarantees to every alien his full treaty rights, omitting the phrase "ineligible to citizenship," objected to by the Japanese.

With this programme the Assembly picked up to-day the work of the Senate and began a final consideration of the bill, which is identical with the Webb redraft of the anti-alien bills passed early this morning by the Senate.

The principal provisions of the bill are as follows:

1. Aliens eligible to citizenship may acquire and hold land to same extent as citizens.

2. All other aliens are limited to the specific rights conferred upon them by the existing treaties between the United States and the nations of which such aliens are citizens or subjects.

3. In the case of the Japanese the bill prohibits ownership of farming or agricultural lands, while permitting them to own residences and factories, manufacturing and shops.

4. Leases of agricultural land by such aliens are permitted for a period of not exceeding three years. There is a question as to whether renewals would be lawful.

5. All aliens ineligible to citizenship cannot inherit land. Upon the death of an alien land holder his property shall be sold by the probate court and the proceeds distributed to his heirs.

6. The State specifically reserves its sovereign right to amend any and all laws in future with respect to the acquisition of real property by aliens.

7. Present holdings of ineligible aliens are not affected except that they cannot be bequeathed to other aliens.

8. Classified among those not eligible to citizenship.

CORNELL WINS DUAL MEET FROM MICHIGAN EASILY.

ITHACA, N. Y., May 2.—Cornell and Michigan met in a dual meet here this afternoon. Summaries:

100-Yd. Dash—Stellar, Cornell, first; Ingwersoll, Cornell, second; Bond, Michigan, third. Time, 10 seconds.

Shot-Put—Kantalar, Cornell, first, 66 feet 11